REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,406.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months... ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Heycroft, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd November 1872, at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1872.		Leave Colombo ...	Nov.
Leave BOMBAY ...	2	,, Galle ...	12
,, Cutwar ...	4	,, Negapatam ...	15
,, Mangalore ...	5	,, Pondicherry ...	16
,, Cannanore ...	6	,, Madras ...	18
,, Tellicherry ...	6	,, Cocanada ...	20
,, Calicut ...	7	,, Vizagapatam ...	21
,, Beypore ...	7	,, Bimlipatam ...	21
,, Cochin ...	8	,, Coopalpore ...	22
,, Alleppy ...	9	,, False Point ...	23
,, Tuticorin ...	10	Arrive CALCUTTA ...	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N-ilgherry districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, Company. &c.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUAUUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

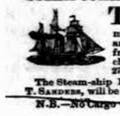
The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th November, 1872, at noon.

Nov. 1872.		Leave BUSREH ...	Nov. 1872
Leave POMBAY ...	8	Arrive Fao ...	27
Arrive Kurrachee ...	11	,, Bushire ...	29
,, Gwadur ...	13	,, Linga ...	Dec 4
,, Muscat ...	16	,, Bunder Abbas ...	6
,, Bunder Abbas ...	17	,, Muscat ...	9
,, Linga ...	19	,, Gwadur ...	10
,, Bahrein ...	21	,, Kurrachee ...	12
,, Bushire ...	21	,, BOMBAY ...	16
,, Fao ...	23		
,, BUSREH ...	24		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on the 15th November 1872.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class ...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5	0
Second Class ...	...	...	...	...	... 3	8
Third Class ...	...	...	...	...	... 1	8
Horses ...	...	...	...	...	... 4	0
Carriages ...	...	...	...	...	... 4	0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th,	and	BOMBAY on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £7	
Suez	38	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	Without Food.
Alexandria	38	24	14	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	36	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET WITH ALL THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT

BADHAM & COMPANY'S,

23, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine. in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce not being of uniform strength, has induced Morson & Son to compound their preparation. Sold in ½-oz., 1, and 2-oz., bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is Morson's.

PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33, 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON
Works—HORNSEY and HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch *Trade Name and Mark registered.*

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 4th November, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 5th November, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain Alfred Parish, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 2nd November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

THE WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd November, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, the following Goods, viz :—

Gold Rings, Watch Guards, Albert Chains, Silver Knives, Silver Watches, Gilt Earrings, Brooches, Lockets, Gilt Chains, Buckles, Ladies' Companions, eight-day Time-pieces, &c.

Kerosine Table and Hanging Lamps.

3 cases of Cheroots.

2 casks of Cheroots.

Black-wood Furniture, comprising Camp Cots, Pier Tables, Sofa Couches, Round Table, Chairs, Pictures, Hanging Arms and Lamps, Tobacco Cutters, Coloured Paper Lanterns, and miscellaneous articles, &c.

A quantity of Piecegoods, consisting of Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, Scarfs, Chintz, Dhooties, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MAHALUXMEE OR BREACH CANDY ROAD, NEAR THE WORLEE CAUSEWAY.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 14th day of February 1871, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee, Mr. Gujanun Crustnadjee, to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November 1872, at 4 P.M., on the premises, on account and at the risk of Ramchund Wassoodeo and Narayen Withul, the Mortgagors, the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All the eleven pieces or parcels of foras freehold vacant new salt batty land or ground, or hereditaments, and premises, situate at Mahaluxmee, or Breach Candy Road, out-side the Fort, from the Worlee Causeway, in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting towards the North of the New Foras Road, and bounded on or towards the East partly by the Worlee Flats, and partly by the Byculla Flats, on the West by the property of Nowrjee Jehangeerjee Pithawalla, on the North by the said New Foras Road, and on the South by the batty fields, formerly belonging to Bhicajee Numajee, and Maloo Rutnajee, containing by admeasurement (6,6,3) six thousand six hundred and three square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Bombay, for ground rent under Nos. 475, 476, and 477, and numbered 466 in the Foras Land Commissioner's Assessment Book.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, reference may be made to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account of Jugjeewan Hemjee, the Mortgagor, the following properties, viz. :—

On MONDAY, the 2nd December 1872, at the premises—All that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground situate at New Town, on the east side of Tank Street or Soortee Molla, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 451 square yards and 3-9th of a square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for quit rent ground rent under Nos. 1599, 1603, and 1605, bounded on or towards the east by the Public Street called Soortee Molla or Chowkey Road, on or towards the west by the Public Road called Soortee Molla or Tank Road, on or towards the north by the Rope Walk of Thacker Soonderdass Moorarjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Thackersee Ramchund, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 13, 14, and 15, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Marwadee Tarachund Ramchunder, and now of Kessowjee Mavjee.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th December 1872, at the premises—tenement, or dwelling house thereon, situated with the messuages, of Ballajee Shamshet Street, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, little more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Motechund Amchund, on the west by the house of Ramchunder Kerrojee Zaray, on the north by a passage for the use of the inhabitants of the said house, and on the south by the said Ballajee Shamshet Street, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Pandoorung Hurrychund and now of the said Jugjeewan Hunjee.

Further particulars may be known in the meantime on application to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Solicitors, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, or to Messrs Crawford and Co. at their Office.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Bombay, 31st October 1872. CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November 1872.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS,
TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, and ENGINEERS.

—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 11th day of November, at 2 P.M. at the greater portion of the TEAK TIMBER STAGING, with the iron work complete, as it stands on the Back Bay Foreshore.

The Staging will be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

For particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 30th October 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS. GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & CO., LIMITED.)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets ...	from £5 0 to	£50
,, Earrings ...	,, £1 10 to	£10
,, Lockets ...	,, £1 0 to	£20
,, Suites ...	,, £10 10 to	£50
,, Chains ... Per Ounce	,, £6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogue.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets ...	from £10 to	£100.
,, Earrings ...	,, £5 to	£50.
,, Lockets ...	,, £5 to	£100.
,, Rings ...	,, £5 to	£500.
,, Suites ...	,, £50 to	£500.

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornamants of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES & CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock & Co., Limited)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN AND ZANZ BAR FROM THE PERSIAN GULF AND BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, under contract with Government, will despatch the Steamship ALCUTTA, 864 tons, 180 Horse Power, Commander J. Hassard, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo from Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 23rd November, at 4 P.M., and from Aden, on THURSDAY, the 5th December, at 10 A.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st November 1872.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the RESIDENTS and RATEPAYERS of BOMBAY will be HELD at the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE on TUESDAY next, the 5th instant, at 5-30 P.M., to consider and adopt a Memorial prepared by the Ratepayers' Committee for presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy, praying that the New Municipal Bill be not sanctioned.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Bombay, 1st November 1872. Hon. Secretary R. C.

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

VISIT OF H.E. THE VICEROY TO BOMBAY AND POONA.

For the information of INTENDING VISITORS to Bombay and Poona, it is hereby notified, that 1st and 2nd Class RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS, and RETURN TICKETS for HORSES and CARRIAGES, issued from the undermentioned Stations to Bombay after the 10th instant and before the 26th idem, will be available for return on any day within those dates :—

SHOLAPORE.	POONA.	NASSICK.
MUNMAR.	N. NDGAUM.	NAGPORE.
KHUNDWAH.	JUBBULPORE.	

Also, First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS, and RETURN TICKETS for HORSES and CARRIAGES, issued from the above-named Stations and from Bombay to Poona, after the 16th and before the 26th instant, will be available for return on any day between those dates.

E. W. KEILY,
Officiating General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1872.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—TENDERS FOR COALS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 6,000 to 7,000 TONS of best WEST or WELSH BARTLEY STEAM COALS on the following terms :—

Contractors to supply Coals for the use of the above Company's Mill, to be delivered free of cost at their premises, situated at Parlee, and in such quantities as may be required from time to time. Tenderers should state their rates for the supply from January to June 1873, as well as from January to December 1873.

Payment of such supply to be made on the production of Yarn and Cloth.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Office in Fort.

Tenders will be received up to 15th November 1872.

The Company will not assign any reason for accepting or rejecting any or the lowest Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1872.

IMPORTANT TO MATRICULATION CANDIDATES.

BATTLES, SIEGES, TREATIES, BIOGRAPHY, AND A LIST OF BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES, FROM ENGLISH HISTORY.

PRICE Re. 1. FREE BY POST, Re. 1-2.

BOMBAY.
COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort,
DORABJEE JAMSEDJEE & Co., Kalbadevi.

TO LET, an airy and nicely-situated BUNGALOW, No. 6, at MAZAGON, next to Messrs. Thomson and Company's Medical Hall. Apply to

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SIRVIE.
Bombay, Mazagon, Nov. 1, 1872.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR. Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Kalyan.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Poona.....Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Koma & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and Royal Family Hotel.

Calcutta.....Wynan & Co.

Madras.....Higginbotham & Co ; and "Madras Mail" Office.

Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.

Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.

Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.

Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

Alexandria.....D. Roberson & Co.

London.....G Street, 30, Cornhill.

Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.

Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.

Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

WANTED.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—WANTED, a THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and STEADY MAN to undertake the ERECTION of COTTON PRESSES and STEAM ENGINES. Apply by letter only to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—WANTED, an Executive Engineer for the Khandeish Local Funds Department. Salary Rs. 500, with Rs. 300 travelling allowance. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th November 1872.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Collector and President L. F. Committee, Khandeish.

WELLINGTON TERRACE, ESPLANADE ROAD, ESPLANADE.—Comfortable BOARD and LODGING for GENTLEMEN living in Bombay, or Travellers, the House offering excellent accommodation for Officers and their Families on their way Home or to Up-country Stations. Apply on the Premises, or to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO INSURANCE AGENTS, MERCHANTS, BROKERS, SHIPPERS, &c.—WANTED, by an established FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in London, first-class AGENTS to represent them in Bombay and districts. None but those able to introduce large insurances and good business will be treated with. Apply by letter addressed to Manager, care of Messrs. SMITH and Co., 26, Moorgate Street, London.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate Street.

A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a COMMODIOUS upper-storied House on the Breach Candy Road, suitable for a large family.

Upper-storied Premises on the Breach Candy Road, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert.

A large House in Military Square, Fort.

A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 29th October 1872.

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE WADIA TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The SUBSCRIPTION LIST of the above TESTIMONIAL will be kept OPEN till the 15th December next. Those wishing to subscribe are requested to PAY in the amount of their Subscriptions into the New Bank of Bombay.

S. SHAPOORJEE, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 15th October 1872.

TENDERS for BUILDING the NEW ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, will be received by the Undersigned up to the 8th November 1872.

For her information may be obtained, and the Drawings and Specifications may be inspected, at the Office of the Undersigned, during office hours, from the 21st instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 16th October 1872.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :

AT BOMBAY.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or at their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

FOR A MESSAGE TO

BOMBAY ...	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA ...	10 8
MADRAS ...	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA ...	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. P. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of any or all of the undermentioned STORES required by the Company for 12 months, from the 1st January 1873, viz. :—

Best Dhungaree Cloth, 18 inches wide.	Best Coir, loose and in yarn.
,, Bengal Twine, in hanks.	,, Cane or Rattan.
,, Goa Brooms, each weighing 20 oz.	,, Baskets, made of cane and bamboos.
,, Country Soap.	,, Hair Cumblies and Dablies.
,, Beer Wax.	,, Cotton Waterproofed Umbrellas for Sepoys.
,, Country Sealing Wax (Red and Black.)	,, Wheaten Flour for Paste.
,, Gum Arabic, picked.	,, Coal Tar.
,, Cuttle Fish, whole pieces.	,, Sweet Oil.
,, Country Salt.	,, Leather Hides.
,, Charcoal, from Babool wood, and sifted.	,, Moulding Sand.

Samples may be seen and form of Tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

As Tenders may be made for the whole or for the Supply of separate articles, the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender, without reference to other Items on the same Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract and find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate value of the articles to be supplied by them.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the rates for delivery at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 30th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 29th October 1872. Active Storekeeper.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF ART AND ART MANUFACTURES, 1873.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The first of a series to be HELD in connection with the ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS of LONDON.

An Exhibition of Art and Art Manufactures will be OPENED in Bombay in February 1873 in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The Exhibition will consist of four Divisions.

FIRST DIVISION—Fine Arts.

Fine Arts applied or not applied to works of utility.

Class 1.—Painting of all kinds, in Oil, Water Colours, Distempers, Wax, Enamel, and on Glass, Porcelain, Mosaics, &c.

Class 2.—Sculpture Modelling, Carving and Chasing in Marble, Stone, Wood, Terra-Cotta, Metal, Ivory, Glass, Precious Stones, and any other materials.

Class 3.—Engraving, Lithography, Photography as a Fine Art.

Class 4.—Architectural Designs and Drawings, Photographs of executed Buildings, Studies, and Restorations of existing Buildings and Models.

Class 5.—Designs of all kinds of Decorative Manufactures.

Class 6.—Reproductions, *i.e.*, exact copies of ancient, mediæval and modern pictures, painted in oil water colours, or reproduced in chromo-lithography, by the Autotype process, Engravings, Photography, &c. Reproductions of Mosaics and Enamels, copies in plaster and Fictile Ivory, Electrotypes of ancient and modern works of art, &c.

SECOND DIVISION—Manufactures.

Class 1.—Silk and Velvet.
Class 2.—Cotton.
Class 3.—Lace, hand and machine made.
Class 4.—Flax and Hemp Manufactures.
Class 5.—Articles of Clothing, especially Pugrees and Native Shoes.
Class 6.—Tapestry, Embroidery, and Needle-work.
Class 7.—Woven, spun, felted and laid Fabrics (when shown as specimens of printing and dyeing).
Class 8.—Leather and Leather Manufactures, including Saddlery and Harness.
Class 9.—Furs, Feathers, and Hair.
Class 10.—Pottery of all kinds, viz., Earthenware, Stoneware, Porcelain, Parian, &c.
Class 11.—Furniture and Upholstery, including Paper H

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Rs.	Paid up.	Last divi. dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,40,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	727½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	232½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,210
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	200
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
97,090	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	105
16,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	219·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234
.....	£20	109·1·8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	48·10·2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,435
8,000	150	all		Freee Land & Pier Co. Ld.	124
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	435 x. d.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co	1,675
600	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,175.
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,500
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	805
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumjee Spinning	1,275
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,045
900	1,000	all	40 p.a	Morarjee Spinning	990
800	2,500	all	100p.a	Oriental	2,615
480	2,500	2,400	240p.a.	Royal	2,075
500	1,000	800	...	Soondercas Spinning	925

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	10½p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,185xd.
50,000	50	all	4½ pt.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155xd.
1,000	50	all	1½ pa.	Mechanics Fld'ge Co.	32
2,000	500	all	6 pa.	Treacher & Co	265
9,000	250	all	6 pa.	Virgas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	$	Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay 11
.....	95	19½	Do.	China 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...		East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/16d. to 19/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	1/7
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 111
Four & half per cent	103½ to 103¾
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 28th Oct. 1872.

	Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	97283	2 4
Merchandize	1,53,412	9 5
Electric Telegraph	9.0	12 0
Earth Trains	612	8 0
Total Rs.	2,92,278	15 4
Corresponding week last year open 1,266½ miles	3,36,245	11 9
Decrease Rs.	33,966	12 5

CALCUTTA.—28TH OCTOBER.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 101-4 to 101-5, and small sums at Rs. 101-8.

4½ per cents., of 1872, at 103-5 and 103-6.

5½ per cents., on Saturday, at Rs. 110-12.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	No ship.	
	Seeds		
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. p. t.,nl.	
	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. p. t. nl.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 15s. nominal.	
	Seeds	£1 15s. nominal.	
Havre	Cotton	No ship.	
	Coffee		
Overland Steamers—			
Venice		£2 15s.	3 Jan. 3 Feb. ships.
Trieste		£3.	
Liverpool		£2 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.	
Havre		£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 13s. to £3.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 45 per bale nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per Ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Emmymede	Fevan	Calcutta, Sept. 2.
	Ibex (s)	Hon. Oct. 31.	
	Abyssinia (s)	Grey	Calcutta, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Fmeu (s)	Lee	Cutch.
	M. S. Elphinstone(s)	Gueteslar	Surat.
	Persia (s)	Meiv'lo	Jemen, &c.
	Punjaub (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Stamboul, Nacoda, to Chittagong.

Ship Sir Walter Scott, Pemberton, to Rangoon.

The Steamer Pelox, to Surat, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—1ST NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Surat (s), 1 box jewellery, Jehangir Framjee & Co.

Riga (s), 109 barrels alum, Treebhowanjee Veerjee.

FROM LONDON.

Walmer (s), 200 casks ale, James Bogie.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mirzapore (s), 4 cases cheese, 2 cases bacon, and 1 case ham, Bolton & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Surat (s), 2 cases boots and shoes, Aldridge Salmon & Co.; 1 case gold brocades, Framjee Ardaseer Dawer.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vesta (s), 1 case jacquards, Framjee Ardaseer Dawer.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1ST NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tiverton, 320 cwts. horns, Hassum Noor Mahomed; 25 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Surat (s), 225 bales cotton, and 125 bales wool, Nursee Khatow.

Tanjore (s), 68 bales cotton, Rugoobhoy Daya.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore (s), 15 bales hides, Suraff Sailay Mahomed & Co.; 22 bundles E teeth, Sukoorbhoy Woosmanbhoy; 7 cases fishmaws, 4 cases wax, and 42 bundles hides, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 19 bundles hides, Khimjee Ramjee; 4 cases fishmaws, R. Mahomed.

Surat (s), 12 bales hides, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vesta (s), 25 casks cocoanut oil, Ramdass Nathoo; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore (s), 134 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, Meeralybhoy Dama; 29 bundles fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 120 bundles fishmaws and sharkfins, Farul Mahomed Dama; 70 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 62 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, Mahomed Rowjee; 35 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 25 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 100 bales cotton, Allana Munjee; 278 bales cotton, Govindass Luckmedass; 23 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 10 chests M. opium, Futtehoy Ameyhoy; 19 chests M. opium, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 80 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 84 chests M. opium, J. Peerbhoy; 10½ chests M. opium, H. Hurdeedass; 102 bundles sharkfins, G. Suchoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore (s), 13 chests M. opium, Rugunath; 50 chests M. opium, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy & Co.; 7 chests M. opium, Ebram Noordin & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mirzapore (s), 29 bags linseed and 1 bag coffee, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 1.

Walker, Colonel, Royal Engineers, from leave, from England (Oct. 31).

Trotter, Captain, Royal Engineers, Bengal, on duty, from Poona.

Beauclerk, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.

Simpson, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 21st Regiment N. I., from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 1.

Sandes, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

Creswell, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Newbery, Oude Commissioner, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

Heath, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Wilson, S. C., Adjutant General's Department, Bengal, on furlough, to England.

Chamier, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

McMath, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

White, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Chukrata.

Chad, Lieutenant Colonel, 65th Regiment, to join, to Agra.

Ramsden, Captain, 3rd Sikhs, on furlough, to England.

Bertie, Captain, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.

Iredell, Captain, 20th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Bhooj.

Loch, Colonel, 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, to Poona.

Carr, Captain, 5th Punjab Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Philips, Captain, Poona Horse, on furlough, to England.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom	Nov.	4	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	"	8	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	"	15	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
China	"	5	3 P.M.	}	No after packet.
Australia	"	14	3 P.M.		
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	"	14	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 6-30 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer departure is 6-30 P.M. :—

Monday	Nov. 4	Monday	Dec. 10
"	" 11	"	" 17
"	" 18	"	" 24
"	" 25	"	" 31
"	Dec. 3		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Tuesday	Nov. 5	Tuesday	Dec. 17
"	" 19	"	" 31
"	Dec. 3	"	1873
		"	Jan. 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday	Nov. 14	Saturday	Dec. 6

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Circular, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up for the future as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Monday	Oct. 28	Monday	Nov. 4
"	Nov. 25	"	Dec. 3
"	Dec. 23	"	" 23

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday	Nov. 8	Friday	Dec. 6
"	" 22	"	" 20

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday	Nov. 15	Friday	Dec. 13
"	" 29		

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nuseick, Mommar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	5-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch, at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is dispatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2½ tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

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Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	"	0 40

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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CONTINUOUS TRAIN COMMUNICATION having been RESTORED between BOMBAY and all STATIONS, PASSENGERS, HORSES, CATTLE and GOODS can be conveyed without change of Vehicle.

Trains are now running as follows :—

	Mad. Time. Mail. Mixed.			Mad. Time Mail. Mixed.	
	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.
Bombay	Dep. 7-0	7-00	Ahmedabad	Dep. 7-0	7-30
	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
Surat	Arr. 9-25	9-40	Surat	Arr. 1-15	5-45
	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.
Surat	Dep. 3-35	7-15	Surat	Dep. 1-45	7-0
	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
Ahmedabad	Arr. 10-30	8-45	Bombay	Arr. 10-15	8-45

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd November 1872.

GOVERNOR GENERAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the COMMITTEE will be held at the TOWN HALL on MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. *precisely* (one hour before the Public Meeting convened by the Sheriff). Members of Committee are requested to accept this intimation.

W. P. WALSHE,
Member, Special Committee, for Chairman.

Bombay, 1st November 1872.

RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY.

BOMBAY, 29th OCTOBER 1872.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We the Undersigned, constituting the Special Committee appointed for the purposes named in the Resolution, a Copy of which we beg to forward herewith, request you to convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay at the Town Hall, on a day to be named by you, to consider the measures to be adopted to give effect to the proposal made in the said Resolution to illuminate the City and otherwise to receive the Viceroy of India in such public manner as may be deemed fitting.

Copy of Resolution passed by H. M.'s Bench of Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay at a Quarterly Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 9th October 1872.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.

Proposed by Captain W. P. Walshe—"That in contemplation of the approaching visit to Bombay of His Excellency the Viceroy of India, a Special Committee of this Bench, composed as follows :—* * * * * * * * be appointed (with power to add to their number), whose duty it shall be to draw up and present, in the name of the Bench, a loyal address to His Excellency by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace on behalf of the City of Bombay. The Committee also to consider what steps should be taken by this Bench to prepare a fitting reception for His Excellency the Governor General on his arrival in Bombay." This was seconded by the Chairman, and Capt. in Walshe's name having been added, the Resolution was carried.

"CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY."

COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Bench of Justices.
The Municipal Commissioner.
The Hon. Mr. Gibbs.
The Hon. J. A. Forbes.
H. Maxwell, Esq.
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
Sir A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.
The Hon. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Hon. Narayen Wassudeojee.
Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq.
James Taylor, Esq.
Colonel H. Hancock.
Capt. W. P. Walshe.
Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Capt. G. T. Robinson.
Capt. G. F. Henry.
A. M. Gubbay, Esq.
Charles Currey, Esq.
Henry Forman, Esq.
J. F. Muir, Esq.
Henry Astley, Esq.
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq.
Venayekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Dr. Bhow Daji.
Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubeeb, Esq.
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Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq.
Morarjee Gokuldas, Esq.
Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, Esq.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.
Vurjeevundas Madhavdas, Esq.
Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Esq.
Hormanjee Ardaseer Hormanjee Wadia, Esq.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.
Tapidas Varzdas, Esq.
Thackersey Mooljee, Esq.
Soondercas Mooljee, Esq.
Khimjee Oodhavjee, Esq.
His Highness Aga Khan.
Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Esq.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.
M. R. DeQuadros, Esq.

Copy of Resolution passed by the Special Committee at a Meeting held on the 24th instant :—

RESOLUTION.

The Committee, at a Meeting held on the 21st instant, having resolved that a suitable Address be prepared, took into consideration the expediency or otherwise of making a recommendation to the Bench to call out of the Funds of the Corporation a sum sufficient to cover the expense of illuminating the principal Public Buildings, Streets, &c., &c., to provide a display of Fireworks, and otherwise to receive and entertain the Viceroy in such public manner as may be deemed fitting to mark the sense of the inhabitants of Bombay of the honour to be paid the city.

The Special Committee having considered the question with reference to the power of the Bench to make a vote from the Municipal Funds for the purpose indicated, came to the conclusion that, under the Municipal Act of 1865, no such power rests with the Bench.

Under these circumstances, the Committee is of opinion that it is only necessary to acquaint the loyal inhabitants of Bombay with the fact that no such Municipal grant can be made by the Bench, and to inform them that the Municipal Commissioner will be happy to receive such voluntary subscriptions as they may desire to contribute to a Fund, which has been opened with the New Bank of Bombay Limited, under the name of "THE GOVERNOR GENERAL RECEPTION FUND," the amount of which will be expended in such a manner as shall best mark the loyal welcome accorded by the people of Bombay to the Representative of Her Majesty the QUEEN.

Signed on behalf of the Special Committee,

JOHN CONNON, Chairman.

IN accordance with the above Requisition, I do hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of the City of Bombay to be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 4th November 1872, at 5 o'clock P.M.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 29th October 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HUME—HARRIS—October 31st, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Ward Meade, Colonel Robert Hume, C. B. H. M.'s 55th Regiment, to Jane Elizabeth, widow of Captain R. Harris, H. M.'s Indian Army, and daughter of the late R. Brown, Esq., H. E. I. C. S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—October 29th, at Allahabad, the wife of C. J. Cooke, Esq., of a daughter.

DRUMMOND—October 25th, at Sealkote, Punjab, the wife of Captain the Hon'ble J. D. Drummond, 14th Regiment, Brigade Major, of a daughter.

MACKINNON—October 27th, at Kuswalee, the wife of Assistant Surgeon Charles Mackinnon, 20th Hussars, in medical charge of Convalescent Depôt, of a son.

McMULLIN—October 26th, at Jhansie, Bundlecund, the wife of A. R. W. McMullin, Patrol, Customs Department, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1872.

BY a special telegram from Jacobabad we learn that His Highness the Khan of Khelat and a number of Belooch Chiefs, accompanied by Major Harrison, the Political Agent in Beloochistan, Captain Humfreys and Lieutenant Maitland, arrived at that frontier station at half-past seven yesterday morning.

IN our issue of the 23rd ultimo we called attention to the fact that Mr. MacFarlan, C.S., the Acting Post Master General of this Presidency, has effected a saving to Government in his department, without decreasing its efficiency, of Rs. 80,000 a year, which is surely rather a fine instance of the advantage of having a competent man in a responsible place. To spend £8,000 a year is an easy matter, but to save it to the State, without injuring the department, is rather remarkable. The *Englishman*, in referring to this matter, speaks of "the lavish profusion with which the public money has of late years been expended by more than one department on the Bombay side;" and it goes on to say that this extravagance appears "not to have been confined to local departments amongst our munificent Western Officers." We presume that this has reference to such matters as the purchase of the Elphinstone property, the expenses incurred in Bombay on account of the Abyssinian expedition, the attempt to get the Carwar Railway put through, the achievements of the Public Works Departments, the travelling expenses of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and the extraordinary circumstance, which no attempt has yet been made to explain, of many tens of thousands of pounds sterling of unauthorized Municipal expenditure made by a Municipal Commissioner who was upheld in his career to the last moment that any sense of decency would allow, by the late Governor of Bombay and by the present Senior Member of Council. These and other circumstances connected with the rule of what, in a peculiar sense, we may almost call the family clique which has managed this Presidency for the last few years and has degraded it financially, politically, intellectually and socially, and which even still seeks to continue its rule, will no doubt yet receive the investigation which public interests demand.

PERHAPS the question of Servants' Agency has never been so considered by business men in Bombay as to induce the enterprising among them to get up one for the general benefit of the community. As the hiring and the keeping of servants reasonably up to the terms of their engagement is on no established principle whatever, the result is that the menial class not only hold their services at a premium, but have matters much their own way. A servant enters upon his duties on terms of his own, and for certain given wages and still larger perquisites, in a ratio far exceeding the demand for such services. He knows that he is like a commodity which is always in requisition, and that circumstances of a purely fortuitous nature have provided him with a regular salary which pays him exceedingly well, and is, furthermore, supplemented by a kind of tax on the employer, vulgarly-called a *perquisite*. In favour of a servant there is also the quality of his duties; his lot is never a hard-worked lot, as a comparison between the labours of a household menial and that of a daily-labourer will show. The menial, if he chooses, has another arena of service open to him. If he has no talent for washing plates, cooking and its sublime attainments, lamp-lighting, cleaning of furniture, and so on, he can enter the menial ranks of the Government service as a putta-wallah, office hamal, and so forth, and do his seven hours' work for the same amount of pay given to ordinary household domestics, but with this difference, he will have very little to do beyond the carrying of letters or delivering of messages, and much less, indeed, than the daily-labour of a household servant.

Now as to the principle which regulates the system of hired labour, whether it be that of household domestics, or of daily-labourers, there is no means by which an employer can hold a wholesome restraint on the former, as is done in the case of the latter, or even with menials of a public office. We hardly ever hear of a strike among the labourers employed in the Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Mint, Dockyard, and other industrial institutions and public works: there is no clamour among them for higher wages, nor is there ever exhibited any jaunty independence by these sons of toil, as is exhibited by the class of butlers, cooks, *et hoc genus omne*. On the contrary, with daily-labourers there is often exerted a pressure to squeeze out more work, and they have, in many instances, to yield uncomplainingly. They sally forth from their huts and wigwams at early morn, travel to the scene of their daily avocations, and work in one continuous strain till the shades of evening close around them. Thus it is every day of their lives, and they work for such payment as they get, and feel themselves fortunate, inasmuch as they are strangers to chill penury, although they have nothing to spare for luxuries. Not so with the domestic class; they have all the fine feelings and finer sensibilities of a sublimated flunkeyism; they have the reputation of being gentlemen's servants, and socially, have precedence above the rest of the brotherhood of labour, from the fact that they have just a minimum of work with a maximum of pay that keeps away the rust of indigence, and leaves them ample time, between the intervals of work, to strut about the bazaars in *gala* plumage, and air their impertinences before a select audience of the great unsoaped. The gentleman's servant thus imbibes no mean idea of himself, and the homage paid to him outside the bungalow very much enhances the dignity as well as the position of his office. Then there are different kinds of service, under different types of masters and mistresses; but in all ways are the same, and if there be any reduction effected by a process of hair-splitting, the bargain, as it stands, is in favour of the menial. Proofs for all these statements if looked for by any one requiring them will soon be forthcoming. Parties who get servants from the bazaar, or from the stock of menials of which there is a prolific brood everywhere, take them at many risks and inconveniences; some of which we may mention—with regard to the inequality that obtains between the wages demanded and the ability to pay such wages; the limited number they must keep in consequence and have their work badly done, or in fact not done at all, unless they do it themselves; the quitting service whenever the menial is inclined to do so, and the dishonesty for which they are proverbial. In all this, and much more, no help or remedy can be brought to counteract the effects; this state of things must be accepted as being inevitable and imposed upon the community by conditions no one has yet tried to change either by practice or by law. As we said before, sufficient evidence is procurable to show the difficulty of maintaining a reasonable restraint over servants, or even of managing them in such a way as will relieve employers of much annoyance, among which is the arduous one of leaving service, prompted by inclination or a hope of securing *more pay elsewhere*, and at a time when their services really cannot be spared; this is one of the points which an agency must discourage. But often the desire to leave service is a feint, or the putting in of the thin end of the wedge to gain some ulterior object not provided for by the terms of engagement. In fact, there happens really to be no well understood terms of engagement between master and servant, and if there are, the terms is so vague, ill-defined, and wanting in *cohesive* qualities as it were, that a servant can, with the most impudent effrontery, set aside every authority, or respect for authority, and do just as he likes. In the abstract, servants occupy a position far superior to that of slaves; the servant of a European is not like the servant of a native, for the lat

the publication of this list would do something towards dispelling the monotony.

The Prince Imperial joins the Woolwich Royal Military Academy immediately after the winter vacation, where suitable apartments are being prepared. The child of France will wear British uniform, and let us hope that the lessons he will learn in it may aid him in establishing himself on the lost throne of his sire.

General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., will retain the chief command at Aldershot until the close of the financial year ending 31st March 1873. An entire company of the Devonshire volunteers (the Dawlish rifles) have been struck off the rolls for neglecting to supply for leave of absence from the inspection. Sub-Lieutenant Tribe is missing, very much to the satisfaction of his comrades in the 9th Lancers. This scandal is likely to be ended by Her Majesty dispensing with his useless services. No considerable anxiety is felt about the youth, or his inexplicable disappearance.

"Marshal Bazaine is suffering from low spirits," says a French paper, and the imprisoned General has good cause for depression, knowing that the wounded pride of his countrymen thirsts for his blood. General Bourbaki, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Lyons, has been to Versailles and has given his evidence before General de Rivière. He was closely interrogated regarding the details of the battles of Rezonville, Gravelotte, and St. Privat, and in reference to the siege, and was more particularly asked with reference to the incidents connected with his sudden departure from Metz of order of Bazaine on the 24th September. General Bourbaki's examination lasted the greater part of Sunday—from 8 o'clock in the morning till 6 P.M., and he has since returned to Lyons. Matters look very black for the accused. General Faidherbe has declined the important task of undertaking the supervision of the organization of the Army of Reserve and "the territorial Army."

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, 29TH OCTOBER.

I am glad, my dear Mr. Editor, to hear that the Governor is coming to Matheran, and I thank you for warding my tremendous drive from the shoulder at the Superintendent from his devoted head on to the head of the Tanna Engineer. But your pooh-poohing the making of the roads in the monsoon and your advocating not beginning to do anything to them till the rains are over, shows how wanting you literary men are in some of the arts. However you will see that the right thing will turn up some day for Matheran, editors and superintendents notwithstanding. I shall be on Dr. Rooke's old site to give the Governor a cheering welcome, but as H. E. will neither see nor hear me, I shall have all the satisfaction to myself, and that is what Bombay ought to do in reference to the Viceroy's visit. Let the people feel all the satisfaction they may and show it in an untrammelled and spontaneous way. It will result in a more heartfelt welcome than by pulling at the people's pocket whether they like it or not, to exhibit a lot of lights and bad fireworks, such as marred the demonstrations on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit. But to our muttons. *Panorama Point* is the point at which I left off my last letter, and the point at which I will start again. There has been a seat put at the top of this point which will serve the purpose of a lady's mounting stone in the absence of one; but in the last mile of the path to the point there are scores of dismounting stones, or stones which are likely to prove dismounting stones, unless one is on a clever tat or is very careful. This is really so bad at the end of October. These stones are of various sizes, from the fist of the Irish giant to his chest or whole body, and keep the visitor's eye on the road instead of on the beautiful scenery. You, Mr. Editor, will perhaps say that they ought to be there. I don't care for that—they oughtn't. I have mentioned Panorama Point as a morning point.

Hart Point (named after a late Secretary to Government) is a pleasant evening point. From either of the two you get a good view of the other. From the main road the path to Hart Point is in the evening a narrow shady path of about a mile long—a perfect lover's walk when it is in good order, which is not the case yet, as a great part of it has been converted into a water course, and creepers and branches of trees so hang about the place where your head ought to go, that a hat—especially if it is on the head of a lover—would have no chance, not to speak of the hair and eyes of the person aforesaid. However, it would be a very prime ride if it were kept in order. When you get to the point you will find yourself out of the shade and in the sun, but there are trees on the point which afford shade if their shelter is sought. This point is the lowest of all, but is a very good one. Porcupine Point, standing out against the sky, is very interesting, and there are many other interesting points to [illegible] Panorama Point are seen also from here under different effects. A seat or mounting stone would be useful here.

THE EAGLE.

A VOICE FROM THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On looking at the list of gentlemen appointed members of the committee for the reception of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, which appears in your issue of to-day, I was disappointed to see that among the Portuguese community Mr. De Quadros was alone appointed a member of the above committee. It is indeed surprising to see that the names of our Portuguese Vice-Consul, Dr. S. A. De Carvalho, and Mr. Nicholas Fernandes, the two most prominent and most respected members of the Portuguese community, were omitted. Could not the names of these two gentlemen be added to the list? I am almost confident that they will influence the Portuguese community in general to do something befitting towards the reception of H. E. the Viceroy.

Bombay, 1st Nov. L.

THE RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the proposal to illuminate the Principal Public buildings, Streets, &c, &c., in honour of the visit to Bombay of the Viceroy has been subjected to some criticism; it may perhaps be permitted to me, as the mover of the original motion at the meeting of the Bench of Justices, to offer a few remarks.

The presentation of a Loyal Address having been decided on, it remained to consider the most fitting steps to be taken to receive with due honour the Viceroy on this his first State visit to Bombay, accompanied by his Council; and attended in Durbar by the Chiefs of many important Native States.

It appeared to me to be in accordance with Oriental taste and custom that the city should be illuminated on a grand scale in honour of the event; and on the proposition taking form, it was decided by the Special Committee to appeal to the public for voluntary contributions for this purpose. Consequent on this appeal being made, a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the city has been convened by the Sheriff, at which the whole question will be considered: for the original resolution of the Bench of Justices is an open one; and in no way binds the public to any particular scheme.

Whilst it is unfortunately but too true that the trade of the city is anything but flourishing, it must be remembered that the expenses of the demonstration would be voluntarily defrayed by the wealthy alone; and such an amount of money spent in the bazaar could not but be beneficial to hundreds of the working classes who would be employed in carrying out the arrangements. In passing, I may also refer to the well known fondness of the people of this country for spectacle and *tumasha*. Their traditions lead them to expect, and to take pleasure in such rejoicings on State occasions. So much for the reasons which induced the proposal.

The proposition has met with a large amount of support from all classes; so much so that its success may perhaps be considered as assured: still, it is right to say, that several influential friends have suggested that it would be better to expend the amount collected in some manner, which, whilst associated with the name of the Governor-General in whose honour it is contributed, would be of permanent benefit to the people.

In our common desire to do honour to the Viceroy we are [illegible] and there must not be permitted to prevail any want of unanimity as to the means to be adopted to this end.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that in addressing you I write in my individual capacity only, and in no sense as pledging the Reception Committee. But speaking for myself, and as the mover of the original resolution, I can only say that if it appears to meet the general opinion of the Public Meeting to be held on Monday next, that the latter course should be adopted, I shall be prepared not merely to acquiesce in, but to myself move an alternative resolution, proposing that the funds collected be devoted to the formation of a public garden, to be called the "Northbrook Garden," on the unoccupied piece of land near the Wellington Fountain, and in front of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institution, or elsewhere on the Esplanade as Government may be induced to grant the land; or otherwise in foundation or in support of any other work of public benefit as may be deemed fitting.—Yours faithfully,

W. P. WALSHE.

THE BREACH CANDY ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of the proper authorities to the bad state of the road leading to Breach Candy, I mean that part where the B. B. & C. I. Railway siding crosses the said road and runs towards the bottom of the Hill behind Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's bungalow, for the removal of earth from hill. The said public road at the crossing is so cut up, rough, and uneven as to endanger the springs of carriages passing over it.

I beg you will insert this letter in your next issue, in the hope that those whose duty is to attend to this matter, will be induced to cause the said road to be expeedily put in a proper state of repair, and thus prevent inconvenience and jolting of carriages and breakage of their springs.

Bombay, 1st Nov. A SUFFERER.

LEADING MEMBERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been greatly amused with the perusal of a letter which yesterday appeared in your columns, headed "Leading Members of the Community" and signed "Civis," who winds up his epistle by stating that in the Portuguese community there are no leading members, *all being alike*! How forcibly this reminds me of the fable of the Fox and the Grapes. Let me tell "Civis" that the Portuguese community know well who are its leading members and representatives; the Bombay Government, as well as the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities, equally know and acknowledge the fact. There is an old proverb, that "*there is no city without pigs*," so in the Portuguese community, there are a few naughty men, and among them there are three of a very questionable character, who imagine themselves to be everything (the *creme de la creme*), but who would never be allowed admission in society if their deeds were generally known. These have already come to the notice of R. C. Bishop of Bombay, and because he has called on one of these individuals to restore or cause to be restored to its proper owner what he has no right to retain or hold, he (the good Bishop) and together with him all the Jesuit Fathers, have been lately most unjustly and maliciously assailed in the public journals, the writers, of course, taking good care to conceal and distort facts. These three men, like the three Tooley Street tailors of London, imagine that they constitute the community of Bombay! Poor deluded fools! If they only possessed a grain of common sense and less conceit—the result of being half-educated—they would hide their diminished heads in the ashes.

31st Oct. BY JOVE!

MR. MUNDLIK'S MOTION FOR HOUSE RATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You must have been astonished to hear that the Bench of Justices yesterday, in settling the Budget for the coming year, have appointed the house rate to be the same as it was during the current year, viz., 6 per cent. I do not know, Mr. Editor, what your views are on the subject of the incidence of the rates upon house property; but you will allow that any person or any body of persons having their wits about them, could not have done anything more effective to exhibit their utter want of good sense than what the Bench did at yesterday's meeting. You may in your own heart condemn the system of raising a revenue now in force, or you may approve it; but you would not influence the evil (if evil it be) further than you could help. You would show some regard, some deference to the voice of the class of people who complain so loudly and bitterly of the pressure of taxation upon their shoulders. The Hon. Mr. Tucker himself, who has always been regarded as very averse to making concessions tending to the relief of the people, was forced to admit that in the present condition of house-property in Bombay the taxation was excessive, and that he would have been glad if it had been in his power to have given to the house-owners some substantial relief. It is matter for extreme regret, however, that those who ought to know best the state of things out in the town, show a desire positively to perpetuate the evils regarding which so much noise has been made, and to alleviate which the Legislative Council itself has, through great efforts on the part of Mr. Narayen Vasudewjee, made some provision in the embryo Municipal Act. Whilst Mr. Narayen Vasudewjee got the minimum of the house rate to be fixed at 4 per cent, Mr. Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik would not bethink himself to approach the minimum of 5 per cent., which under Act II. of 1865 it was lawful for the Bench to adopt. On the contrary, the *Native Opinion*, an organ which professes to state the views of natives upon questions affecting their interests, not only gives him no credit for obtaining this concession out of the Council, but positively attempts to rob him of the credit due to him. It is the smattering of political economy which we people have carried from school, and which we have not taken the pains to digest or improve in after-life, that proves the bane of our people; that makes us draw all sorts of threadbare distinctions between the owners' rates and occupiers' rates, and the incidence of each; that makes us cling to the law that the consumer always bears the taxes, as if it were applicable to all kinds of property, and to hold it as immutable as Sir Isaac Newton's law of gravitation. Mr. Vishwanath might have done well to have listened this once to the voice of the oppressed tax-payers, and given them the relief it was in his power—at all events, in the power of the Bench—to afford. The Bench, in the few short days that now remain to them of absolute power, might on this one occasion have shown that they appreciate the interests of the people whose representatives they are.

31st Oct. MUNDOOK.

*** We suppose the Corporation, if it comes into existence, can revise the Budget and reduce the house-tax. In fixing on 6 per cent for that tax, the Bench of Justices only continued the rate of this year and showed its wish to avoid entering into any responsibility for the new state of matters.—ED. *B. G.*

BOMBAY.

MR. T. C. HOPE.—This gentleman is a passenger in the P. and O. steamer which left England on the 24th October.

THE LOCAL BANKS.—We learn that the local Banks are to be closed for three or four days during the visit of H. E. the Viceroy to this city.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE AT BROACH.—We learn that the Superintendent of Police at Broach is shortly to proceed on circuit.

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT, SIND FRONTIER.—Colonel Phayre, Political Superintendent, Sind Frontier, arrived here by Thursday's mail.

POLITICAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Mr. C. Gonne, Political Secretary to Government, is expected to arrive here from Poona to-day.

MR. DHUNJEESHAW DADABHOY.—The Broach paper states that Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Dadabhoy, the well-known police inspector of that place, has been transferred to Ahmedabad.

THE SLAVE TRADE AT ZANZIBAR.—The *Bombay Summachar* praises the British Government for the energy and zeal with which they have undertaken to root out slavery from Central Africa.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL.—We hear that about one hundred additional peons are to be engaged in the police force to preserve the public peace during the arrival of Lord Northbrook in Bombay.

FLOGGED.—A Goanese named John Quel was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, to receive ten stripes, for stealing a few copper pots belonging to one Raja Caloo.

HEAD ACCOUNTANT TO THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH.—It is stated that Mr. Gopalrao, head accountant to the Collector of Broach, has applied for pension, after having served Government for nearly eighteen years.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Thursday at Boree Bunder on the body of a Seedee. The jury found that the man's death was caused from having received injuries by a fall from the mast of a ship.

A PARSEE WOMAN IN THE MIDWIFERY CLASS.—We understand that a respectable Parsee woman is willing to join the midwifery class in connection with the Grant Medical College, which is to be opened in a few days.

MR. BENDIR.—Mr. P. E. Bendir, who was officia liquidator to several companies in Bombay during the share mania, and who left for England about four years ago, is expected here in the course of next month to start a firm.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—Major Dean, Captain Jervoise, and Captain Wodehouse, of the Staff of H. E. the Governor, arrived here from Poona on Thursday, and have taken up their residence in Government House, Parell.

FOUND INSENSIBLE.—A Mahomedan, named Mahomed Masoon, was on Thursday found insensible on the Bhendy Bazaar road, suffering under the influence of some native drug. He was removed to the Jumseejee Hospital.

CHIEF OF DHRANGHADRA.—This Chief is expected to arrive here from Kattywar on Tuesday next. He is to stay in the bungalow of Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Malabar Hill road. About twenty of the followers of the Chief arrived here on Thursday.

ENTICING AWAY A WOMAN.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, Bhagoo, woman, was charged with enticing away Lingu, woman, wife of one Succaram Motoojee. The magistrate postponed the case and admitted the woman to bail.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, a man named Rama Raghoo was charged with stealing a quantity of cardamoms belonging to Messrs. Nicol and Co. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A CURIOUS STORY FROM BARODA.—Another curious story comes from Baroda. It is said that H. H. Mulharao fined each of the persons Rs. 5,000 who first gave him the news of the delivery of a son by the Ranee, while the actual fact was that she had given birth to a daughter.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played this evening at the Esplanade band-stand, by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I.:—

March	Belphegor ... Riviere.
Overture	Bronze Horse ... Auber.
Quadrille	The Hunt ... Godfrey.
Selection	Attila ... Verdi.
Waltz	Troubador ... Maccabe.
Galop	Chimes ... Godfrey.

A MANUAL FOR SCHOOLS.—Messrs. Cooper and Co., booksellers, have just published a small manual, in which are given the dates and some particulars of battles, sieges, and treaties from A.D. 1066 to 1860, together with short biographies of eminent persons and a brief description of the British colonies and dependencies. It is a reprint, in a convenient form, from Lupton's English History, and is intended for the use of schools, for which it appears to be well adapted.

EDUCATION IN NATIVE STATES.—The *Bombay Summachar*, in reviewing the report of the Educational Department of this Presidency, states that it is satisfactory to see education in Native States progressing. Whether the Native Princes and Chiefs themselves value education or not, their karbharies are adopting measures for its spread. Government, says the writer, has done well in publishing its wish to notice favourably the Native States wherein education has made progress, and it is hoped that this expression of the wish of the paramount Government will be cordially responded to by feudal States.

EDUCATIONAL.—A native paper advocates the desirability of having a code of definite rules regarding claims, promotions, &c., of the educational servants of the State, and calls upon the Director of Public Instruction to supply this desideratum. At present no schoolmaster or teacher is sure of his place or of the amount of his pay. The paper says that masters and teachers are paid out of three funds, namely, the Imperial, the Local, and the Fee Fund. Some are exclusively paid from one of these funds; while others receive their pay from more than one source. The pay given from the Imperial Fund alone is counted towards pension. Thus, persons receiving the same amount of pay are often differently situated with regard to pensions. The writer recommends that there ought to be some equitable rule distributing the benefit of pension to all equally.

We have heard that it is most likely the 56th Regiment will not have its usual tour of Indian Service, owing to the approaching organization of the depot centre system in England. As the other regiment with which the 56th is linked is also in India, it is highly probable that the latter, having been the longest in India, will go home next year. It is stated that fifteen battalions or regiments will go home shortly without regard to their position in the foreign service poster. This is good news for the 56th, as they have suffered much from sickness since their arrival in this land.—*Deccan Herald.*

INSUBORDINATION.—We have been informed that a private soldier of the 108th Regiment, named Bryan, struck a sergeant of one of the European regiments in this garrison. From what we have heard, it would appear that Bryan had an encounter with a sailor, and, mistaking her quarters, he entered those of a married sergeant. On the latter asking what he wanted there, the reply was not satisfactory, and the altercation ended in blows which necessitated the placing of Private Bryan in confinement on a charge of insubordination for which he, in all probability, will be tried by court-martial.—*Ibid.*

POONA INCOME TAX.—The collection of income-tax up to Wednesday last amounted to fifteen thousand rupees.—*Poona Observer.*

THE FEAST TO JEWISH CHILDREN AT GARDEN REACH.—The feast annually given to the Jewish children by the Honourable Sir Albert David Sassoon, K.C.S.I., took place on the evening of the 29th instant at Garden Reach, Poona. At about half-past six the bigger boys adjourned into the honourable gentleman's bungalow, where they performed the well known piece about the pound of flesh from the Christian breast, entitled "The Merchant of Venice" from Shakspeare. The Honourable Mr. Sassoon expressed his satisfaction, and before dismissing the children gave the actors a present of Rs. 75 as an encouragement.—*Ibid.*

[How delightfully primitive is the information about "the piece about the pound of flesh from the Christian breast!"]

DENGUE AT HYDRABAD, SIND.—After visiting almost every second man in the city of Hydrabad, and every woman and child, dengue has now stalked into the houses of the great. Dr. Holmestead, the Civil Surgeon, was laid up for two days, and now we regret to hear that Judge Phillpotts and Colonel Phillips, the Collector, are down. Strange to say, that although a large number of men of the 2nd Beloochees have suffered from dengue fever, the European soldiers at Hydrabad, although not very far from the Balooch lines, are in the best of health.—*Sindian.*

MAGISTERIAL EXAMINATIONS.—We hear that there were not ten but fourteen candidates for the magisterial examination held at Hydrabad last Monday under the presidency of Colonel Phillips the Collector. Those who generally go up for these examinations seem to think that if they are able to repeat every section of the Codes *verbatim*, they are sure to pass. Such will be disappointed in future, for Judge West appears to be determined to introduce a better class of men into the judicial branch of the service than those who have hitherto been admitted therein. With respect to the Bar, too, only men of education and status will in future be able to compete at the annual examination.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP STAMBOUL, 1,093 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day in ballast for Chittagong.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. EMEU, 907 tons, Captain G. Lee, sailed yesterday in ballast for Cutch.

THE SHIP SIR WALTER SCOTT, 1,270 tons, Captain E. B. Penrice, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE S.S. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, 86 tons, Captain T. Guizelar, sailed yesterday for Surat with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PHLOX, 141 ton, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived yesterday from Goa (30th October) with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

MESSRS. RURATTINO AND CO.'S STEAM-SHIP PERSIA, 765 tons, Captain G. Morello, sailed yesterday for Aden, Genoa, &c., with a cargo of 306 bales cotton, 77 bales wool, 624 cwt. linseed, 2,603 cwt. gingelly seed, 270 cwt. galls, 81 cwt. coffee, and sundries.

THE BRITISH SHIP GAUNTLET, 666 tons, Captain C. Pfort, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (13th September) with the following cargo:—5,892 bags rice, 113 bags sugar, 1,547 bales jute, and 811 bales gunny bags. The Gauntlet is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

THE BRITISH SHIP RUNNYMEDE, 640 tons, Captain Fevau, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (2nd September) with the following cargo:—16,670 bags rice, 775 bags sugar, 1,550 bags dhall, 750 bales jute, 5 kegs tobacco, 1,292 bales gunny bags, 150 bags peas, and 146 gadhis wood. The Runnymede is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S STEAM-SHIP PUNJAUB, Captain T. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieutenant Cresswell and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Lieutenant W. V. McMath and servant, Mrs. Mainwaring and son, Colonel Pelley and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Mohundass Vulubdass, and twenty-two deck passengers.

THE WRECK OF THE SHIP HOTSPUR.—Mr. Lundy, Superintendent of the Sub-Marine Telegraph, renewed his attempt of blowing up the wreck of the ship Hotspur on Tuesday, and was very successful. The barrel of powder, containing about two hundred and odd pounds, was this time placed under the port bow head of the vessel. The explosion shifted the wreck about three feet from its position, threw up several spars, and burst the vessel. It is supposed that the force of the waves during the North-East Monsoon will break it up altogether.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—3RD NOV.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 281 and 346.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Anthem—Hear my Prayer, O God.
Hymns 230 and 256.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Litany, Ante-Communion Office, and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 150.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 136, 142 (Part I) and 11.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
8-15 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 169 and 262.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 255, 329 and "Spouse of Christ" (Palmer's translation).
The offertory as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 81-8 (Tune, Harrington—No. 102.)
Paraphrase 32 (Tune, Howard—No. 105.)
Hymn 115 (Tune, St. Peter—No. 155.)
Anthem—"The Lord is Gracious."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Hymn 2 (Tune, Doversdale—No. 12.)
Psalm 43-3 (Tune, Invocation—No. 388.)
Hymn 56 (Tune, Melcombe—No. 25.)
Anthem—"Holiest, breathe an Evening Blessing."
Collections for Church Expenses.
Sunday School at a quarter to five o'clock.
Wednesday, 6th Nov., 6 P.M.
Evening Service—Subject of Lecture "Error in Belief" (11 Its Causes.)

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
7-30 A.M. and 6 P.M.—Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Club.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service: Communion—Psalm 103. Hymns 126, 118 and 389.
6 P.M.—Evening Service—Psalm 116. Hymns 180 and 261.
Collection at both services on behalf of the Bene-Israel Schools.

COTTON CROP REPORT.

GUZERAT.

MR. F. TURNER, District Inspector for Guzerat, has furnished the following report up to the 29th ultimo:—

"SURAT AND ULPAD.—The weather during the week has been cool, with heavy dews. Cotton and grain plants looking well. Rice and bajree crops gathered. Ginned cotton Rs. 20 per Bengal maund; churka Rs. 19. Rice 11½ Bengal seers, wheat 10, gram 13, toor dhall 8, bajree 15, jowaree 19 per rupee.

UNKLESER AND HANSOTE.—Cold in the mornings. Cotton crop in good condition; dew falling. Cultivators sowing winter crops. Ginned cotton Rs. 23½ per Bengal maund. Jowaree 20 seers, bajree 17½, wheat 10½, rice 10, gram 10½ per rupee.

KAIRA.—Weather cold in the morning, hot during day. Grain crops out down. Winter crops being sown. Cotton per Bengal maund Rs. 18. Rice 11 seers, wheat 12, bajree 18 per rupee.

JUMBOOSER AND AHMODE.—Since the 24th the weather has become cooler. Cotton plants in good condition and in some fields are flowering. Ginned cotton Rs. 19 per Bengal maund; churka Rs. 17½. Wheat 12½ seers, jowaree 23, bajree 17, gram 11, muth 16 per rupee.

AHMEDABAD.—Weather cool and dew falling at night. Jowaree crops nearly ripe. Cotton plants healthy and looking green. Rates of cotton and grain the same as last reported.

VEERUMGAUM.—Weather dry and cool; sowing of wheat and gram is progressing. Cotton plants growing well. Cotton Rs. 19-4 per Bengal maund. Bajree 19 seers, jowaree 20, rice 9½, wheat 16 per rupee.

DHOLLERA.—Cotton plants doing well. Grain crops nearly cut down. Winter sowing is completed. Cotton Rs. 16 per Bengal maund. Wheat 16 seers, jowaree 24, bajree 15, rice 8, toor dhall 8 per rupee."

Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Experiments, Surat and Broach, writes up to the same date as follows:—

"The cotton all about Surat is very much later than at Broach. In some of the poorer land the plants are yet quite small, and have evidently had a hard struggle for existence in the wet soil during the continuation of rain towards the end of the monsoon. All crops are however healthy and seem in a fair way for progress during the cool nights and dewy mornings.

It is satisfactory to find out that the reports as to loss of life and property from the flooding of the 'Umbica' and other minor rivers were monstrously exaggerated. The sugar-cane has suffered, perhaps rather severely; but beyond that it would appear that not much of importance has been lost.

Odd enough, American seed sent by Messrs. Nicol and Co., and which is doing so well in Broach, is only just alive here."

KHANDEISH.

Mr. C. Wilkinson, District Inspector of Khandeish and the Deccan, forwards the following report up to the 28th ultimo:—

"There is no change to note in the weather of the past week in Khandeish. It continues seasonable and favorable for all crops. The harvesting of the khureef progresses with the sowing of the rubbee crop. The prospects of the cotton crop are still favorable, though mention is made of the inevitable boll-worm in Chopra and Pachora. In the Sowda talooka, the richest in the province, the crops are described as particularly excellent, so there will probably be a large supply of Feezpur cotton forthcoming. Cotton rate at Julgaum Rs. 56 per pulla (266 lbs). Price of food grains reasonable. Bajree about 18 standard seers per rupee.

In Poona, talooka Brimthadi, the cotton crop is in good state, and the khureef crops nearly harvested. The rubbee just sown is said to require rain.

In the Sholapore talooka there is an increase in the area under cotton, and the crop promises well. No cotton pressing occurred at Sholapore during the week ending 25th."

The subjoined report, up to 28th ultimo, has been forwarded by Mr. J. Milne, Superintendent of Experiments in Khandeish:—

"The weather continues favourable, and the crops in general are progressing very satisfactorily.

The bajree harvest is nearly finished and the jowaree will be ready for reaping after the Dewallee. Though cotton picking has commenced in several places, it will not be general throughout the district, until the jowaree crop is cut. In some parts of the Pachora talooka the cotton crop is rather backward, their growth being checked from the effects of the heavy rain last month. In several fields of New Orleans cotton, the plants are very much stunted, but are now recovering.

Land for the rubbee crop is still being prepared, and sowing operations progressing. The first sown fields of wheat have germinated satisfactorily. There is very little business being done in cotton purchasing at present.

Price of seed cotton from new crop is Rs. 5 per maund of 90 lbs.

Price of grain in the bazaar is as follows:—

Jowaree	11	seers per rupee.
Bajree	10	do. do.
Wheat	8½	do. do. "

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Mr. W. Walton, District Inspector for the Southern Mahratta Country, has furnished the annexed report up to 26th ultimo:—

"During the early part of the week, we had for so late in the season heavy rain. It came from the eastward, and is apparently of the Madras monsoon. Should the cold dry easterly winds hold off for a few days more, this rain will do much good, otherwise it will cause harm. So far the result appears to be beneficial, but a decided opinion cannot be arrived at for another ten days. In the Dharwar south-eastern districts (the best New Orleans cotton lands) all crops are reported as looking exceedingly well. The return of jowaree and rice will be well over the average, and cotton is very promising. Next to no business has yet been done above Ghauts in old cotton, but should fine weather continue, we may expect the busy season to fairly commence as soon as the Dewallee holidays are over, say in another ten days or a fortnight. At the Coast hardly anything as yet done; the total exports to Bombay from the three ports of Compta, Carwar, and Vingorla not aggregating over 4,000 dooras of the area cultivated. I have only as yet a few returns—these show of cotton cultivation:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
In the Dharwar zillah, three talookas	217,071	327,383
In the Belgaum zillah, five talookas	87,506	80 376
In the Kaladghee zillah, two talookas	57,323	48,329
	361,900	456,488

Remarks.—The areas for 1872-73 are only *approximations*. Complete returns will be given as soon as possible.

It will be seen that so far as these returns go, my anticipations of a smaller area being taken up with cotton in Belgaum and Kaladghee, are being realized. The ryots have planted grain very largely this season in those districts.

The rain-fall at the Dharwar Civil Hospital is—

	Inch.	Cts.
Total	26	25
To same period last year	28	84
Less this year	2	59

The rain has fallen very seasonably and opportunely for crops, but the supply of drinking water is still deficient in many parts of the Collectorate. Unless heavy rain falls soon to make up this deficiency, great care will have to be taken in making the supply last until next rains."

The following report, up to 26th idem, is from Mr. W. Shearer, Superintendent of Experiments, Dharwar:—

"The weather up to Wednesday was showery, but since then it has cleared up. The total rain-fall for the week is 1 inch 9 cents.

The cotton crop, as might be expected, has made little progress during the week, the soil being too cold for root action, which is so necessary for the plants at this stage. Where the fields are high and dry, the plant shows a slight improvement, but warmer weather is required to bring on the plants. Surface-stirring is at a standstill, as wheat and gram sowing is going on here.

The jowaree crop in places is ripening fast."

SIND.

Mr. A. W. Hughes, District Inspector in Sind, has submitted the subjoined report up to 24th ultimo:—

"No rain. Cotton crops generally throughout Sind reported to be fair, and picking has commenced. No estimate yet received as to probable yield. Cotton pressing has been slack during the week, and shipments made only to China at present."

The annexed report up to 24th idem is from Mr. W. Strachan, Superintendent of Experiments in Sind:—

"Harvesting has well advanced; people are cutting the grain green and ripe as it comes to hand. On Tuesday locusts paid us another visit and did much damage to the grain fields, which are still unharvested. Few of the cotton plants have yet been touched, and there is still the appearance of a full crop of this staple.

On the Government farm there is no change since last report. All plants, with the exception of the latest sown American, which has been almost eaten up by green fly, are healthy.

Fever is very prevalent; it is to be hoped, now that the north wind has set in, that the fever season is about over, for another year at least."

J. H. MERRITT,
For Officiating Cotton Commissioner.
Bombay, 1st November.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

THE Hon. Mr. Munguldas moved that the words "or portion of flat" be added between the words "flat" and "as" in line 5 of section 76; and that the proviso of the same section be omitted. The hon. member, in supporting his amendment, said—I don't consider it just and equitable to treat a *whole* flat or storey as a separate property for the levy of house rate, because it often happens that a whole flat consists of many shops or godowns let separately to different persons, or of several suits of apartments each occupied by separate families or individuals. If only one or two of these are occupied and several others are vacant, section 64 will make the owner liable for house rate, say at 6 per cent. for the whole flat or storey. I hope the Council will not sanction such gross injustice against which house-owners have good reasons to complain. The Act imposes very heavy taxes on them, and it is neither fair nor expedient to increase their oppressive burden by taxing all unoccupied shops, godowns or suits of apartments in the same way as if they were all used and tenanted. When the subject was discussed in Council, the Hon. Mr. Tucker put an interpretation on this section totally different from the construction which I have put, and which is carried out in practice by the Municipal officers employed to assess buildings. My hon. friend said this was not the case. To remove all doubt or difficulty, I made a reference to the Municipal Commissioner, who says in his reply—"Rates would be levied on the whole of a row of shops or godowns, if they formed the lower storey of a building. The rule is quite simple. A storey is the unit of assessment. If part of any storey whatever is tenanted, rates are charged for the whole. A flat is an entire storey." This important subject has been reserved for further consideration, and for reference to Mr. Peile. I now hope the Council will set the question at rest, and sanction the amendment which I propose, in order that the injustice against which the Bombay Association have justly complained may be remedied.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Sir,—When the Hon. Messrs. Narayen and Munguldas spoke with regard to these sections upon a previous occasion, I mentioned the information which I had received from Mr. Peile. This did not satisfy the Hon. Mr. Munguldas, who said it has been the practice to treat each separate floor of a chawl as a building let in sets of apartments as provided in this. It has turned out on further enquiry, that the hon. gentleman is right, and that the practice of the Municipal Commissioner has been as he described, though apparently under a strict construction of the section it would not include chawls. I find that in England it is considered right that the owners of lodging houses, such as chawls, should pay reduced rates to cover the risk of some of the rooms being unoccupied, and I think we might extend a similar indulgence to the owners of chawls or of ranges of warehouses or godowns. With respect to the house rate, I think that the introduction of a reduced rate for these buildings in Bombay would have a better effect than the amendment now proposed by the Hon. Mr. Munguldas, and with the assistance of the Advocate-General, I have drawn out a clause to show exactly what is intended. We wish to provide for two sets of things—one for houses let out in separate sets of apartments, and are in effect separate tenements, answering to what are termed "flats" in Scotland, "chambers" in England, and "apartments" in Paris, and for houses which are let in separate rooms for lodgings or for storing goods.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General read the following section, which was proposed to be substituted for section 76:—

"In the case of houses or buildings let in flats or sets of apartments constructed so as to form distinct dwelling places, and let as separate tenements, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioner to treat such flats or sets of apartments as a separate property for the purposes of the house-rate: Provided that if any portion of such flats or sets of apartments is occupied, the house-rate shall be leviable upon the value of the whole tenement." The next clause runs—"In the case of any chawl or building let out for hire in single rooms either as lodgings or as godowns for the storage of goods, one-fourth part of the house-rate upon the whole chawl or building shall be remitted: Provided that the owner of such chawl or building shall, within fourteen days after the commencement of the 1st January and 1st July in any year, apply to the Commissioner for such remission, and shall furnish full particulars of the situation of any such chawl or building, the number of the rooms or godowns therein, and the names of the occupants thereof."

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—That would make things worse instead of better, because you now propose to levy the rate upon the whole house even though the greater portion of the same remains unoccupied. If many rooms in the house were vacant, this section would work very unjustly.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—It is not easy to suppose that the great portion of these lodging houses remain always vacant. Men do not build houses of that description without taking care that there is a demand for such accommodation as they afford.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I think that hon. members are misled by the state of chawls in the neighbourhood of cotton spinning factories or workshops, where they are readily occupied, but this case is exceptional, and in the greater portion of thes build

THE SUICIDE AT LURGAN OF COLONEL CUPPAGE.

The following facts relating to the melancholy suicide of Colonel Cuppage have been published :—

Lurgan, Wednesday evening.—This morning, at about eleven o'clock, a most melancholy case of suicide took place on the Ulster Railway, near a place known as the "Silverwood Bridge," and about a mile from the Lurgan station. As the limited mail train, which is due at this station about eleven o'clock, was within some distance of the above-mentioned bridge, the driver observed a man place his head deliberately across the rail, and ere the driver had time to stop the train, it passed over him, severing the head from the body, and, it need scarcely be said, killing him instantaneously. It soon transpired that the unfortunate deceased was Colonel Cuppage, who belongs to one of the most respectable families in the neighbourhood of Lurgan; and who has been connected with the Indian army for a period of some sixteen years or more. It seems that the deceased only reached the residence of his mother at Silverwood House, merely a field from the scene of the occurrence, and in company with his brother, the Rev. Adam Cuppage, at a late hour the night before.

At the inquest the Rev. Adam Cuppage, brother of the deceased, said—My brother was 44 years of age. He had never been married. He was a colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps. He was about thirty years in the service. He returned to this country in June 1871, on leave of absence, and his intention was to return to India next month. He left Silverwood for London on the 9th of this month. I saw him on the 7th. He was on that occasion in a healthy state, mentally and bodily. He went to London with the intention of being married, and his marriage was to take place on the 14th. The marriage did not take place, as circumstances occurred on the 13th which caused it to be postponed. He was very much mentally depressed in consequence of the disappointment.

MHOW RACES.

FOURTH DAY—TUESDAY, 29TH OCTOBER.

THE HOLKAR'S CUP.—Value Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Maharaja Holkar. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners 7 lbs. extra. The winner of the Derby or Jowrah Purse to carry 7 lbs., of both 10 lbs. extra in addition to other penalties. Entrance on 15th July Rs. 50, on 1st September Rs. 100, and on 15th October Rs. 150, and a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 1 mile.

	st. lbs.	
Major Blundell's.....ch a h Trumpeter.....	9	5 Mr. Gaye.....1
Mr. Beales' .....ch a h Romulus.....10		3 Owner 2
Major Crosbie's.....ch a g The Cob.....	9	10 3

THE SAHAGUN STAKES (HANDICAP), 15TH HUSSARS.—Rs. 500 presented by Lieutenant Davison, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, p.p. Second to receive Rs. 100 out of the stakes, third Rs. 50. Top weight 12 stone. Native boys allowed to ride. 3 miles.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Bonnell's.....b a h Redwing.....	9	9 Owner 1
Mr. Sullivan's .....g a h Etonian.....	12	0 Owner 2
Lt.-Col. Swindley's.....b a h Mindecl.....	9	2 Ebram 0
Mr. Cookson's.....b a h Red Rover.....10		7 Middleton 0
Mr. Healy's.....ch a h Viscount.....11		5 Mr. Davison..0

PONY RACE.—For all ponies, 13-2 and under; the property of Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Mhow Garrison, and to be ridden by the same. Catch weights. Rs. 60 for first, Rs. 30 for second, Rs. 10 for third. ½ mile.

R. S. M. Ashton's.....b p Scarecrow.....Owner.....1	
Sergt. Till's.....ch p Trumpeter.....Owner.....0	
T. S. M. Instone's.....d p The Mouse.....Owner.....0	
P. M. S. Smith's.....b p King of Prussia.....Owner.....0	

THE DHAR CUP.—Value Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Raja of Dhar. For all maidens. Weight for age and class raised 21 lbs. Winners prior to the race 7 lbs. extra. Entrance on 15th July Rs. 50, on 1st September Rs. 100, and on 15th October Rs. 150, and a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 1½ miles.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Davison's.....br aus gel Sir John..10		6 Brewley 1
Major Blundell's.....ch a h Trumpeter.....	9	1 Mr. Gaye.....2
Major Crosbie's.....g a h Knight Templar 8		8 Ramgoo 3

Won by a head.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

(Englishman.)

A REVISED Budget will, we believe, be brought before the meeting of Justices to-day (Wednesday) by Mr. J. B. Roberts, a comparison of which with that prepared by the Chairman will, we think, show, beyond all doubt, how helpless the Finance Committee are for all practical purposes in the absence of the much-abused "quarterly," of whose aid the Chairman's insolent conduct has lately deprived them. The errors which have been foisted on and unsuspectingly accepted by the Committee, and many of which arise from gross carelessness, obvious on the face of the accounts, amount to several lakhs of rupees. That in the amount of the cash balance stated in the Chairman's Budget is alone more than three lakhs of rupees at least, and will probably prove much greater. This alone would justify a reduction of the house-rate from nine to seven per cent.

Rs. 40,500 is put down on account of interest for one year on nine lakhs, to be borrowed for the drainage works, and Rs. 31,500 on account of interest on seven lakhs for the same purpose for half a year. But a simple calculation will show that the interest on seven lakhs for half a year at 4½ per cent. is Rs. 15,750, not Rs. 31,500, and there is not the remotest probability of sixteen lakhs being required during the year. These mistakes are merely examples; similar ones abound.

Throughout the Budget expenditure is overrated and revenue underrated, in the most palpable manner. Yet the Finance Committee only succeeded in correcting the Budget in two items, aggregating the important sum of Rs. 60 per mensem. Mr. Roberts will propose reductions in taxation of 9 to 8 per cent. for the house-rate, 4½ to 4 per cent. for water-rate, and 2½ per cent. (the Chairman's estimate) to 2½ for police-rate, which at present stands at 2 per cent. And even greater reductions would be justified by the calculations. We shall have much more to say about the various items of the Budget hereafter.

THE KOOKA EXECUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—I have only to-day seen in *The Times* of the 24th ult. the letter of Mr. Cowan, referring to my letter published in *The Times* some time previously, in which I pointed out the mistake which had been made in attributing to my brother, Mr. Douglas Forsyth, the words "you have acted admirably" in the letter written by him to Mr. Cowan, on the 17th of January. Mr. Cowan admits the mistake, but he says that "Mr. William Forsyth was surely cognizant of the cause of the error he points out." I beg to state most positively that I was not cognizant of the error, and now know it for the first time from Mr. Cowan's own letter. With reference also to my statement that my brother's note was written before he knew that his orders to keep the prisoners for trial had been disobeyed, Mr. Cowan adds, that "it is incredible that Mr. William Forsyth should not have been acquainted with the fact" that the note was written by my brother after he had received Mr. Cowan's report of the executions. I beg again to state most positively that I was not acquainted with the fact; and I fully believed, from documents in my possession (not here, but in England), that my brother's note to Mr. Cowan was written before he knew that his orders to keep the prisoners for trial had been disobeyed. I shall feel obliged to you if you will publish this letter, as I should be very sorry to have it supposed by any one (although I think that those who know me will deem my answer unnecessary) that I had in the slightest degree misrepresented facts so far as I was acquainted with them.—Yours, &c.

Naples, Oct. 2. WILLIAM FORSYTH.

THE EXODUS FROM ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(*Times*, Oct. 1.)

YESTERDAY was a mournful day for Alsace-Lorraine. By a clause in the Treaty of Frankfort of December, 1871, it was settled that all the native inhabitants of those two provinces who by midnight yesterday had not transferred their domicile to France or elsewhere should be considered and dealt with as German subjects. The consequence has been an emigration from those unfortunate districts amounting almost to depopulation. Eyewitnesses tell us of hundreds and thousands of people of all ranks and ages for several weeks, and especially on Sundays, crowding every station of the main railway lines to Paris from the Rhine and the Saar to the new frontier. Our correspondent, "J. F.," assured us, in a letter we published last week, that at Bitschwiller, a manufacturing place, eight mills had been shut up, and of the population, which in 1861 numbered 3,212, as many as 2,000 had quitted their homes. Metz was reduced to 30,000 out of the 56,888 it mustered ten years ago, and, with the exception of 5, all the magistrates of the provinces, reckoned at 200, had thrown up their offices. Were we to believe these statements, and to apply the same proportions to the whole ceded territory, we should have to conclude that of the 1,500,000 Alsatian-Lorrainers to whom the option between leaving their country and becoming German was offered at least one-third had chosen expatriation. We do not know how far we should have to look for another instance of so wide-spread a calamity, or for a similar evidence of strong patriotic attachment.

Indeed, the case of Alsace-Lorraine seems calculated to upset all our theories about the undying instincts of nation and race. "Not a few of the young emigrants in the third-class carriages," we are told, "are entirely unacquainted with the French language;" yet the intensity of their love for France and of their hatred for their new masters, whose blood and language, however, they share, seems almost proportionate to the depths of their ignorance. But it must not be forgotten that their new German masters were their enemies of yesterday, and their old French masters have been, in their estimation, their benefactors for two centuries. The Alsatians and Lorrainers have long been taught to be proud of being citizens of France. It might well be considered good fortune, two hundred years ago, for them, severed members of the discordant and shattered "sacred Roman Empire," to be aggregated to a compact "Grand Nation," and to run with it a wild career of noisy, however illusory, liberty, and of dazzling, however evanescent, glory. With many of the educated classes these were deep-seate feelings; with the mass of the population they were, in a great measure, matter of blind instinct upon which all the skill of political agitators has been brought to bear. "The leaders of French opinion," says one of the correspondents alluded to above, "have been at work among them, and, day by day and week by week, since peace was signed, 18 months ago, the journalists of Paris and the provinces have poured into their ears the story of their wrongs and the brutality and rapacity of the Germans. With envenomed pens the republican writers have shown what a bloody and cruel war it was which left ruin and devastation in its wake, which rendered homeless and childless thousands of their countrymen, and which finally despoiled France of her two most beautiful provinces, and imposed upon the country a crippling indemnity. These writers have done their work well, and they see the fruits of it every day in the exodus from the ceded provinces." But all this was inevitable. It was natural that France should cling to Alsace-Lorraine, natural that she should wish the Alsatian-Lorrainers to cling to her. The German Governors of the province were, however, fully aware of the hostility of the population to their rule, and they could not have been guilty of a worse blunder than in attempting to stifle its expression by acts like M. Edmond About's imprisonment. M. About has a ready pen, and his Alsatian patriotism caught fire from the subjugation of his country. Some of his brother journalists on the Continent seem, indeed, to have fathered upon him stories for which he is not accountable, except so far as he let them pass current, and, till last week, uncontradicted; but he is himself answerable for the intemperate violence and passion which lent colour and plausibility to these literary forgeries. Nevertheless, now that the narrative of his adventure in the Saverne and Strasburg gaols is before the world, it is apparent that his arrest was made on outrageous pretensions, of which even a court-martial found itself compelled to acknowledge the futility. The German Government may cite chapter and verse in proof of their legal right to hold French, Danish, or English journalists accountable for their writings before other courts of law than those of their own countries; but they must first convert the common-sense of Europe to a recognition of this extraordinary doctrine. The utmost exercise of prerogative against an alien likely to have been tolerated by public opinion would have been M. About's summary expulsion from his Alsatian home; and the world would have cried out against even this as a harsh measure.

Had it been in our power, or in the power of any man in this country, France and Germany would never have gone to war in 1870, nor would any change in the map of Europe to the detriment of either belligerent have obtained our sanction. We grieved for the loss of France; we grieve for the lot of the Alsatian-Lorrainers. We heartily wished that the transition of that unfortunate population from French to German allegiance had been effected with the most fastidious regard to their interests and their feelings. But we also think that the extreme difficulties the German Government have had to contend with should be taken into account. It would have been impossible for them to allow the Alsatian-Lorrainers to be both French and German at the same time. The people must make their choice and take the consequences. Six years ago some of the Frankfort citizens, out of hatred to the Prussians and from a wish to evade their liability to military service, pleaded Swiss nationality, and bought certificates of naturalization in one of the Cantons which traded in such commodities on reasonable terms. The fraudulent device availed them little, for what constitutes nationality is the domicile, and the Frankforters had not transferred their domicile. The conditions to which the Danes are submitted in Schleswig are perfectly analogous to those in Alsace-Lorraine, and, as our Danish correspondent remarks in his letter of this morning, the option allowed to his fellow-countrymen is no better than that given to the Alsatians and Lorrainers. In ordinary cases and in normal times a mere declaration of a transfer of domicile might be sufficient, for domicile does not necessarily imply residence; but, in the case of Alsace-Lorraine, with a large part of the population avowedly hostile, the German Government was in self-defence compelled to draw a positive material line of demarcation between the two nationalities, or, in other words, between friends and enemies. Else they would have had within German territory, perhaps, some half million of people declaring themselves French, without ever having gone through any act of allegiance to France, and yet claiming exemption from any duty imposed by allegiance to Germany. There would thus have been in those two provinces a large population properly of no country—a state of things with which neither the German nor the French nor any other Government could put up. It may be hard, no doubt, for anybody to be subject to German military obligations; infinitely harder for one not born to that fate but brought to it by the events of a war which he neither declared nor sanctioned. There is something exceedingly stern in German law, and its severity is aggravated by special harshness in its execution. Military duty, according to the Prussian system—which, however, it should be remembered, is becoming the universal Continental system—deprives a man of all control over his own movements during the best years of his life; it deprives him of all control over the movements of his sons during their minority. But the case was, even formerly, perfectly identical in France for the great mass of the people who could not purchase exemption from conscription; it is now the same for all. We admit that the same hardships which might be endurable under French rule may become an intolerable burden upon a Frenchman trasferred to Prussian sway. But we do not see how the Alsatian-Lorrainers can become Germans without being treated as Germans, and no doubt the incessant agitation which improvident French patriots have kept up in the ceded provinces has compelled the German Government, in the very interests of order and peace, to hasten the termination of that provisional state which, while it created endless embarrassments for the new rulers of the territory, could not in any way mitigate the cruel fate of its inhabitants. For not a little of their sufferings the Alsatian-Lorrainers—those who have chosen French as well as those who have accepted German nationality—may consider themselves indebted to the French sympathizers who, unable to wrest their lost territory from the German conqueror, fancied that they were gaining something by turning it into a desert, and that they were freeing the people by bringing them over in a state of homeless and helpless destitution to France.

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Do. Pickle	„	... „ 4	„
Do. do.	in kegs	... „ 4	„
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Lime do.	„	... „ 9	„
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NOTICES.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

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Do. New patent B-L House Pistols.
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